Q.1) With reference to Swadeshi Movement consider the following statements:
1. It contributed to the revival of the indigenous artisan crafts and industries.
2. The National Council of Education was established as a part of Swadeshi Movement.
Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
a) 1 only
b) 2 only
c) Both 1 and 2
d) Neither 1 nor 2

Ans) c
Exp) Option c is the correct answer.
Statement 1 is correct: The most important aspect of the movement was a focus on self -reliance or Atma -shakti which led to the development of indigenous artisan crafts and industries.
Statement 2 is correct: The movement also let to the development of national education. In this context, the National Council of Education was established in August 1906.
Source: UPSC CSE 2019

Q.2) Consider the following statements:
Statement 1: Moderate nationalists wanted greater participation in legislative councils in India.
Statement 2: Moderate nationalists wanted more powers in legislative councils to further their agenda of getting complete independence from the British.
Which one of the following is correct in respect of the above statements?
a) Both Statement 1 and Statement 2 are correct and Statement 2 is the correct explanation of Statement 1.
b) Both Statement 1 and Statement 2 are correct but Statement 2 is not the correct explanation of Statement 1.
c) Statement 1 is correct but Statement 2 is not correct.
d) Statement 1 is not correct but Statement 2 is correct.

Ans) c
Exp) Option c is the correct answer.
Legislative councils in India had **no real official power** till 1920. Yet, work done in them by the nationalists **helped the growth of the national movement**. The Imperial Legislative Council constituted by the Indian Councils Act (1861) was an impotent body designed to disguise official measures as having been passed by a representative body.
Statement 1 is correct: Moderates nationalists wanted greater participation in legislative councils in India because they wanted the membership of the Councils **for elected representatives of the people.** They demanded **Indian control over the public purse, the reduction of military expenditure** and raised the slogan that had earlier been raised by the Americans during their War of Independence, **'No taxation without representation'.**
Statement 2 is incorrect: Getting **complete independence was not the specified aim of the moderates (The main objective of the Moderates was to achieve self-government within the British Empire)**. Moderate nationalists demanded for the reform of the legislative councils and increases in the powers of the council **because Legislative councils had no real official power**. **Hence, Statement 1 is correct and Statement 2 is incorrect.**
Knowledge Base:
Features of Indian Council Act 1892:

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1) The act increased the number of additional or non-official members in the legislative councils as Central Legislative Council from 10 to 16 members.
2) The members were given the right to ask questions on the budget or matters of public interest but had to give notice of 6 days for it.
3) They could not ask supplementary questions.
4) The principle of representation was initiated through this act. The district boards, universities, municipalities, chambers of commerce and zamindars were authorized to recommend members to the provincial councils.
5) The legislative councils were empowered to make new laws and repeal old laws with the permission of the Governor-General.

Source: Unit-10.pdf (egyankosh.ac.in)
A brief History of Modern History- Spectrum

Q.3) With reference to the modern history of India, which of the following statements is correct regarding the Orientalist-Anglicist Controversy?
a) It was related to abolishment of judicial disqualification based on racial distinctions.
b) It was related to the transfer of power from the British East India Company to the British Crown.
c) It was a disagreement between British and Indians over the economic drain of wealth from India.
d) It was the disagreements within the British East India Company about the nature of education that should be provided to Indians.

Ans) d
Exp) Option d is the correct answer.
The **Orientalist-Anglicist controversy** was the **disagreements within the British East India Company** about the **nature of education that should be provided to local Indians**. The Anglicists, headed by Lord Macaulay, wanted English as the medium of instruction while the Orientalists, headed by H.H. Wilson and H.T. Prinsep, supported the Indian languages. The **Anglicists were of the opinion** that the **government spending on education should be made exclusively for modern studies** while the **Orientalists argued that** Western sciences and literature should be taught to prepare students to take up jobs and **emphasis should be placed on expansion of traditional Indian learning**. The Anglicists were divided over the question of medium of instruction—one faction was for English language as the medium, while the other faction was for Indian languages (vernaculars) for the purpose.
Source: A brief history of modern India. Chapter name- Development of Education. Page no-564.

Q.4) With reference to Reformers in modern India and the organizations they were associated with, consider the following pairs:

Reformers	**Associated with**
1. Veeresalingam Pantulu	Rajahmundry Social Reform Association
2. Gopal Hari Deshmukh	Servants of India Society
3. Debendranath Tagore	TattvaBodhini Sabha

How many of the above given pairs is/are correctly matched?
a) Only one pair
b) Only two pairs

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c) All the three pairs
d) None

Ans) b

Exp) Option b is the correct answer.

Pair 1 is correct: Veeresalingam Pantulu founded the Rajahmundry Social Reform Association in 1878. The reform association emphasized on widow remarriage. People opposing widow remarriage failed to prove their point and resorted to physical violence against Veeresalingam. But he did not relent. In fact, he asked his followers to visit different parts of the Andhra Pradesh and find young men who were willing to tie the knot with widows. After tremendous efforts Veeresalingam was successful in arranging the first widow remarriage in 1881.

Pair 2 is incorrect: Gopal Krishna Gokhale was a liberal leader of the Indian National Congress. He founded the **Servants of India Society in 1905** with the help of M.G. Ranade. On the other hand, **Gopal Hari Deshmukh was a social reformer** and rationalist from Maharashtra. He held the post of a judge under British raj. He wrote for a **weekly Prabhakar** under the pen name of Lokahitawadi on social reform issues. He started a **weekly, Hitechhu**, and also played a leading role in founding the periodicals, **Gyan Prakash, Indu Prakash and Lokahitawadi.**

Pair 3 is correct: Debendranath Tagore headed the Tattvabodhini Sabha which was founded in 1839. Its organ was Tattvabodhini Patrika in Bengali. Tattvabodhini Patrika was devoted to the systematic study of India's past with a rational outlook and to the propagation of Rammohan's ideas. Maharishi Debendranath Tagore was the father of Rabindranath Tagore and a product of the best in traditional Indian learning. He gave a new life to Brahmo Samaj and a definite form and shape to the theist movement, when he joined the Brahmo Samaj in 1842.

Source: A brief history of modern India. Chapter name- Survey of Socio-Cultural Reform Movements. Page no-210,215,216.

https://www.esamskriti.com/e/History/Great-Indian-Leaders/Kandukuri-Veeresalingam-Pantulu-1.aspx

Q.5) Which of the following statements correctly defines the "biomass co-firing"?

a) An in situ solid waste treatment method that can reduce the occurrence of stubble burning.
b) Practice of substituting a part of fuel with biomass at coal thermal plants.
c) Practice of using biomass by the households for cooking and heating needs despite of having LPG.
d) A negative impact of forest fires where microorganisms in the land get affected along with the trees due to the fires.

Ans) b

Exp) Option b is the correct answer.

Biomass co-firing is the **practice of substituting a part of the fuel with biomass** at coal thermal plants. Coal and biomass are combusted together in boilers that have been designed to burn coal. For this purpose, the existing coal power plant has to be partly reconstructed and retrofitted. Biomass co-firing is an effective way to **curb emissions from open burning of crop residue;** it also decarbonises the process of electricity generation using coal. Substituting 5-7% of coal with biomass in coal-based power plants can save 38 million tonnes of carbon dioxide emissions. National Mission on use of Biomass in coal-based thermal power plants, also called **SAMARTH (Sustainable Agrarian Mission on use of Agro-residue in Thermal Power Plants),** work to enhance the adaptation of biomass co-firing.

Source: https://www.downtoearth.org.in/news/energy/biomass-co-firing-why-india-s-target-for-coal-power-plants-is-challenging-83261

https://blog.forumias.com/biomass-co-firing-why-indias-target-for-coal-power-plants-is-challenging/

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Q.6) He joined the Bombay judicial service and became a judge of the Bombay High Court. He was instrumental in giving a progressive shape to public life in Maharashtra by participating in the working of the Pune Sarvajanik Sabha, Prarthana Samaj, the Indian Social Conference and the Indian National Congress.
Identify the Social reformer from the paragraph given above:
a) Gopal Krishna Gokhale
b) Mahadeo Govind Ranade
c) Vishnu Shastri
d) Dhondo Keshav Karve

Ans) b
Exp) Option b is the correct answer.
Option a is incorrect: Gopal Krishna Gokhale was an Indian liberal political leader and a social reformer during the Indian Independence Movement. Gopal Krishna Gokhale founded the Servants of India Society in 1905 with the help of M.G. Ranade. Gokhale graduated from Elphinstone College in 1884. In addition to learning English, he was exposed to Western political thought and became a great admirer of theorists such as John Stuart Mill and Edmund Burke.
Option b is correct: Mahadeo Govind Ranade was born on 18th January, 1842 at Nasik in an orthodox Brahmin family. His early education was at Kolhapur and higher education at Bombay. He was a brilliant student and acquired B.A. and LL.B. degrees. **Mahadeo Govind Ranade joined the Bombay judicial service and became a judge of the Bombay High Court**. He was instrumental in giving a progressive shape to public life in Maharashtra by participating in the working of the **Pune Sarvajanik Sabha, Prarthana Samaj, the Indian Social Conference and the Indian National Congress**. Ranade advocated social reforms because he knew that all-round reforms were necessary to bring about basic change in Hindu society. There were different methods of social reform and Ranade held that barring revolution all other methods should be pursued.
Option c is incorrect: Vishnu Shastri Chiplunkar was born in Pune on May 20, 1850 to social reformer and scholar Krushna Shastri Chiplunkar. He was graduated with a bachelor's degree in arts from Deccan College in 1872. **Chiplunkar used his writing to fight political battles** and address social injustice while exerting a decisive **influence on Marathi literature**. He co-founded two influential newspapers with Bal Gangadhar Tilak and Gopal Ganesh Agarkar called **Kesari and Mahratta.**
Option d is incorrect: Dr Dhondo Keshav Karve was pioneered in women empowerment in India. He was born on April 18, in the year 1858. Dhondo Keshav Karve was instrumental in empowering women in pre-independence India and **promoting widows' education**. Maharishi Karve founded an educational institution called **Hindu Widows Home in the year 1896,** Pune. It was to help widows to support themselves, in case they were unable to remarry. Karve himself married a widow in 1893. He dedicated his life to the upliftment of Hindu widows and became the secretary of the Widow Remarriage Association.
Source:https://www.google.com/url?sa=t&rct=j&q=&esrc=s&source=web&cd=&cad=rja&uact=8&ved=2ahUKEwiR-I7Hq7L7AhXR1zgGHaK9AfoQFnoECCcQAQ&url=https%3A%2F%2Fegyankosh.ac.in%2Fbitstream%2F123456789%2F62826%2F1%2FBlock-2.pdf&usg=AOvVaw2O9CG6ZMJQeloZS28dxiZc
https://inc.in/congress-sandesh/tribute/gopal-krishna-gokhale-9th-may-1866-19th-february-1915
https://www.indiatoday.in/education-today/gk-current-affairs/story/maharshi-karve-318508-2016-04-18
https://map.sahapedia.org/article/Vishnushastri-Krushnashastri%20Chiplunkar/6260

www.learnpdf.org

Q.7) Who among the following has authored the book named "*Stripurushtulna*"?
a) Savitribai Phule
b) Fatima Sheikh
c) Tarabai Shinde
d) Pandita Ramabai

Ans) c
Exp) Option c is the correct answer.
Tarabai Shinde (1850–1910) was a 19th-century Indian feminist revolutionary who criticized sexism and caste.
Option c is correct: *Stripurushtulna* (which means "a contrast of man and woman") is considered India's first modern feminist book. **It was written by Tarabai Shinde in 1882,** and it was one of the first texts to challenge the caste system and hegemony since the Bhakti movement's poetry. In 1882, the text was first published in Marathi as a response to an article in Pune Vaibhav, an orthodox publication.
Source: https://ncert.nic.in/textbook/pdf/hess208.pdf , Page no – 99

Q.8) With reference to Socio-Religious Reform Movements in British India, consider the following statements:
1. Keshab Chandra Sen organized a society 'Naba Bidhan' to preach a combined knowledge of Hindu philosophy and Christian theology.
2. In advocating widow remarriage and opposing child marriage, Akshay Kumar Dutt extensively sought the ancient religious scriptures.
3. Dev Samaj defended orthodox Hinduism against the teachings of Arya Samaj and Ramakrishna Mission.
Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
a) 1 only
b) 2 and 3 only
c) 1 and 2 only
d) 1 and 3 only

Ans) a
Exp) Option a is the correct answer.
Statement 1 is correct: Keshab Chandra Sen, (1838-1884, Calcutta) was a Hindu philosopher and social reformer who attempted to incorporate Christian theology within the framework of Hindu thought. He condemned child marriage; however, he allowed his 14-year-old daughter to marry the son of the maharaja of Cooch Behar, thus publicly repudiating his avowed opposition to child marriage. **As a result, some of his followers broke away.** Keshab Chandra Sen **then organized a new society—Naba Bidhan, or Nava Vidhana ("New Dispensation")—continuing to preach a mixture of Hindu philosophy and Christian theology. Hence, statement 1 is correct.**
Statement 2 is incorrect: In advocating widow remarriage and opposing polygamy and child marriage, **Akshay Kumar Dutt was least concerned with searching for any religious sanction or finding out whether they existed in the past.** His arguments were mainly based on their noticeable effects on society. Instead of depending on the scriptures, he cited medical opinion against child marriage.
Statement 3 is incorrect: Bharat Dharma Mahamandala (not Dev Samaj) of the orthodox educated Hindus stood for a defence of orthodox Hinduism against the teachings of the Arya Samajists, the Theosophists, and the Ramakrishna Mission. Whereas Dev Samaj was founded in 1887 at Lahore by Shiv Narayan Agnihotri. This samaj emphasized on the eternity of the soul, the supremacy of the guru, and the need for good action.
Source: https://www.britannica.com/biography/Keshab-Chunder-Sen#ref69356
https://egyankosh.ac.in/bitstream/123456789/19936/1/Unit-8.pdf

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Q.9) Which of the following statements is/are correct about Raja Rammohan Roy?
1. His efforts led to the passage of government regulation prohibiting the practice of Sati.
2. He demanded the right of inheritance and property for women.
3. His campaigns led to the abolition of opium cultivation in British India.
Select the correct answer using the code given below:
a) 1 only
b) 1 and 2 only
c) 2 and 3 only
d) 1, 2 and 3

Ans) b
Exp) Option b is the correct answer.
Raja Rammohan Roy established the Brahmo Samaj at Calcutta in 1828 in order to purify Hinduism and to preach monotheism. He established the Atmiya Sabha in 1815 which developed into the Brahmo Sabha.
Statement 1 is correct: Raj Rammohan Roy is most remembered for helping Lord William Bentinck to declare the practice of Sati a punishable offence in 1829. Rammohan was a determined crusader against the inhuman practice of sati. **He started his anti-sati struggle in 1818 and he cited sacred texts to prove his contention that no religion sanctioned the burning alive of widows, besides appealing to humanity, reason and compassion. His efforts were rewarded by the Government by a Regulation in 1829 which declared the practice** illegal and punishable by the courts.
Statement 2 is correct: As a campaigner for women's rights**,** Roy condemned the general subjugation of women and opposed prevailing misconceptions which formed the basis of according an inferior social status to women. **Roy attacked polygamy and the degraded state of widows and demanded the right of inheritance and property for women.**
Statement 3 is incorrect: He did much to disseminate the benefits of modern education to his countrymen. In 1825, he established a Vedanta college where courses in both Indian learning and Western social and physical sciences were offered. **However, he never led any campaigns demanding ban on opium cultivation.**
Knowledge Base: Rammohan Roy started the first Bengali weekly Samvad Kaumudi and edited a Persian weekly Mirat-ul-akhbar. In 1817, he founded the Hindu College (now Presidency College, Calcutta) along with David Hare.
Source: Spectrum Modern India 2019-20 Edition

Q.10) Which of the following are the features of the Bharat Gaurav Scheme?
1. Any operator can lease trains from Indian railways to run on a theme-based circuit.
2. Indian railways will get fixed 30% of the generated revenue in any financial year.
3. Mandatory insurance of the tourists shall be the liability of the service provider and not the Indian railways.
Select the correct answer using the code given below:
a) 1 and 2 only
b) 2 and 3 only
c) 1 and 3 only
d) 1, 2 and 3

Ans) c
Exp) Option c is the correct answer.

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The Bharat Gaurav policy, launched in 2021, allows private players to operate trains on theme-based circuits.

Option 1 is correct: According to the Bharat Gaurav policy, **any operator or service provider, or virtually anyone,** can **lease trains from Indian Railways** to run on a theme-based circuit as a special tourism package. The operator has the **freedom to decide the route, the halts, the services provided,** and, most importantly, the tariff.

Option 2 is incorrect: Under the Bharat Gaurav scheme, the **Railways will get revenue in the form of right to use charges for the rakes; haulage charges; empty haulage charges and stabling charges.** So Indian railways will not get fixed 30% of the generated revenue in any financial year.

Option 3 is correct: Mandatory insurance of the tourists shall be the **liability of the service provider and the Railways shall bear no liability** in this regard. All liability arising out of accident/untoward incident will be borne by the Indian Railways based on Accident Inquiry Report.

Knowledge Base:

Other features of the Bharat Gaurav Scheme:

1) The tenure of the arrangement is a **minimum of two years** and maximum of the codal life of the coach.
2) The Bharat Gaurav operator will also have to propose a similar business model wherein it takes care of **local transport, sightseeing, food, local stays**, etc. along with operating the trains.
3) The operator has to, however, take care of end-to-end, comprehensive service like hotel stay, local arrangements, etc. These trains **cannot be used as ordinary transport trains** between an origin and destination.
4) Indian **railways will provide staff** to drive the trains, guards and also maintenance staff on board for the coaches. Other staff, like housekeeping and catering, etc, will be deployed by the operator.

Source: https://indianexpress.com/article/explained/explained-bharat-gaurav-train-indian-railways-7973371/
https://www.thehindubusinessline.com/blexplainer/why-indian-railways-bharat-gaurav-scheme-is-significant/article65548423.ece

Q.11) In the context of Indian history, the Rakhmabai case of 1884 revolved around
1. women's right to gain education
2. age of consent
3. restitution of conjugal rights

Select the correct answer using the code given below:
a) 1 and 2 only
b) 2 and 3 only
c) 1 and 3 only
d) 1, 2 and 3

Ans) b

Exp) Option b is the correct answer.

Option 2 and 3 are correct: The Rakhmabai case of 1884 was instrumental in raising the **age of consent for woman.** The case also dealt with the issues of non-consensual marriage and **restitution of conjugal rights.**

Option 1 is *incorrect*: The issue of contention did not include in the case.

Source: UPSC CSE Pre 2020

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Q.12) In context of socio religious reform movements in India, consider the following statements:
1. Vidhava Vivaha Uttejaka Mandal was started by Vishnu Parashram Shastri Pandit for encouragement of widow remarriage.
2. Kandukari Veeresalingam led a reform movement against the practice of dowry in Kerela.
3. The Rahnumai Mazdayasnan Sabha worked towards the restoration of the Zoroastrian religion to its pristine purity.
Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
a) 1 and 2 only
b) 1 and 3 only
c) 3 only
d) 1, 2 and 3

Ans) b
Exp) Option b is the correct answer.
The reform movement gained strength during the second half of the century. A host of towering personalities emerged on the intellectual scene. The social reform movements were linked to the religious reforms primarily because nearly all social ills like untouchability and gender-based inequity derived legitimacy from religion in one way or the other.
Statement 1 is correct: Vishnu Parashram Shastri Pandit (1827-1876) began his public career with the advocacy of widow-marriage. He was a leading figure in the sphere of the agitation for female emancipation. He started the **Vidhava Vivaha Uttejaka Mandal (Society for Encouragement of Widow Marriage) in 1865 and worked as its secretary.** He set an example by marrying a widow in 1875.
Statement 2 is incorrect: In Southern India, the social reform movement in the early stages was led by Kandukari Veeresalingam (1848-1919). By profession he was a school teacher for the major part of his life. In his prolific writing, he produced a large number of tracts and pamphlets on social reform in the Telugu language. He is said to be the father of modern Telugu prose literature. **His missionary zeal on issues like re-marriage of widows, female education and generally on the upliftment of women and removal of social vices**, made him a **prominent figure in Andhra region (not in Kerela).**
Statement 3 is correct: The Rahnumai Mazdayasnan Sabha (Religious Reform Association) was founded in 1851 by a group of English- educated Parsis for the regeneration of the social conditions of the Parsis. It worked towards the **restoration of the Zoroastrian religion** to its pristine purity. The movement had Naoroji Furdonji, Dadabhai Naoroji, K.R. Cama and S.S. Bengalee as its leaders. The message of reform was spread by the newspaper Rast Goftar (Truth-Teller). Gradually, the Parsis emerged as the most westernised section of the Indian society.
Source: Spectrum Modern India 2019-20 Edition
https://egyankosh.ac.in/bitstream/123456789/20347/1/Unit-26.pdf

Q.13) Consider the following statements with reference to the Ahmadiya movement:
1. It believed in one universal religion of all humanity.
2. It supported the sacred war against people who promoted non-Muslim religions.
Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
a) 1 only
b) 2 only
c) Both 1 and 2
d) Neither 1 nor 2

Ans) a
Exp) Option a is the correct answer.

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The Ahmadiya movement was founded by Mirza Ghulam Ahamad of Qadiyan in 1889, who began his work as a defender of Islam against the polemics of the Arya Samaj and the Christian missionaries. In 1889, he claimed to be Masih and Mahdi and later also to be an incarnation of the Hindu god Krishna and Jesus, returned to earth.

Statement 1 is correct: The Ahmadiya movement based itself, like the Brahmo Samaj, on the principles of at universal religion of all humanity. Ghulam Ahmad was greatly influenced by western liberalism theosophy, and the religious reform movements of the Hindus.

Statement 2 is incorrect: The Ahmadiyas opposed Jihad or sacred war against non-Muslims and stressed fraternal relations among all people. The movement spread western liberal education among Indian Muslims and started a network of schools and colleges for that purpose.

Source: Spectrum Modern India 2019-20 Edition

Q.14) Why it is said that the revolt of 1857 was not a unified revolt against the British rule in India?

1. Complete lack of participation of women.
2. No common goal for the future of the country.
3. Few princely states supported the British.
4. Lack of Hindu-Muslim unity.

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

a) 1 and 4 only
b) 2 and 3 only
c) 1, 2 and 3 only
d) 2, 3 and 4 only

Ans) b

Exp) Option b is the correct answer.

Revolt of 1857 was suppressed by the British due to **lack of unified revolt** and region specificity of the revolt. The British captured Delhi on September 20, 1857 after prolonged and bitter fighting. By the end of 1859, British authority over India was fully re-established.

Statement 1 is incorrect: Women contributed in the revolt of 1857 as equals as the men. **Asghari Begum**, who was caught and **burnt alive** by the British in 1858, or **Bhagwati Devi Tyagi**, who was **hanged for raising arms** against the East India Company, not only participated in the struggle but at times even led the fight. Some of the names of the women rebels are **Asha Devi, Bakhtavari, Habiba, Indra Kaur, Jamila Khan, Man Kaur, Rahimi, Raj Kaur, Shobha Devi and Umda**, all of whom sacrificed their lives in active fighting.

Statement 2 is correct: The revolt of 1857 saw **no common idea or goal behind** it. After taking control of many regions leaders and rebels had **no forward-looking plan** for India. Every rebellion **joined it because of their own interest,** rulers joined because they were losing power in the region, Sepoy had their reason of inferiority and wanted to revive to the glory of Mughals, civilians because of religious interference, peasants wanted to remove zamindars and moneylenders, etc. This made it an **easy task for the Britishers to suppress** the revolt.

Statement 3 is correct: Some of the ruling princes did not support the sepoys. On the other hand, **they actively assisted the British in suppressing the revolt.** Sir Dinkar Rae, the minister of Gwalior, Sir Salar Jang, the minister of Hydrabad and Sang Bahadur of Nepal were indifferent to the Revolt and actively helped the British against the sepoys.

Statement 4 is incorrect: During the entire revolt, there was **complete cooperation between Hindus and Muslims** at all levels—people, soldiers, leaders. All rebels acknowledged Bahadur Shah Zafar, a Muslim, as the emperor. Both Hindu and Muslim, **respected each other's sentiments**. Immediate banning of cow slaughter was ordered once the revolt was successful in a particular area. Both **Hindus and Muslims were**

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well represented in leadership, like Nana Saheb had Azimullah, a Muslim and an expert in political propaganda.
Source: The revolt of 1857: When gender barriers crumbled, women fought as equals | Meerut News - Times of India (indiatimes.com)
A brief history of modern India- Spectrum

Q.15) Consider the following statements with respect to the Sovereign Gold Bond Scheme:
1. The gold bonds can be sold through Small Finance Banks and Payment Banks.
2. The Non-Resident Indians (NRIs) can buy the gold bonds under the scheme.
Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
a) 1 only
b) 2 only
c) Both 1 and 2
d) Neither 1 nor 2

Ans) d
Exp) Option d is the correct answer.
Sovereign Gold Bonds (SGBs) are government securities denominated in grams of gold. They are substitutes for holding physical gold. Investors have to pay the issue price in cash and the bonds will be redeemed in cash on maturity.
Statement 1 is incorrect: The Sovereign Gold Bonds (SGBs) will be sold through **Scheduled Commercial banks (except Small Finance Banks and Payment Banks),** Stock Holding Corporation of India Limited (SHCIL), Clearing Corporation of India Limited (CCIL), **designated post offices, and recognised stock exchanges** viz., National Stock Exchange of India Limited and Bombay Stock Exchange Limited.
Statement 2 is incorrect: As per the Foreign Exchange Management Act, 1999, an **individual must be an Indian resident to meet the eligibility criteria under the Gold Bond Scheme.** Any individual/ association/ trusts/ HUFs having a residency in India is eligible to invest in the Sovereign Gold Bond scheme. They can also jointly invest in gold bonds and this scheme.
Knowledge Base:
Sovereign Gold Bond Scheme 2022-23
1) To be **issued by Reserve Bank** of India on behalf of the Government of India.
2) The SGBs will be denominated in multiples of gram(s) of gold with a **basic unit of one gram**.
3) The tenor of the SGB will be for a **period of eight years** with an option of **premature redemption after 5th year** to be exercised on the date on which interest is payable.
4) Minimum permissible investment will be **One gram** of gold.
5) The **maximum limit** of subscription shall be **4 KG for individual**, 4 Kg for HUF and **20 Kg for trusts** and similar entities per fiscal year (April-March) notified by the Government from time to time.

Source: https://pib.gov.in/PressReleaseIframePage.aspx?PRID=1834549
https://www.rbi.org.in/Scripts/FAQView.aspx?Id=109

Q.16) Which of the following was/were the response of Britishers after the revolt of 1857?
1. British started adhering to the Indian customs and practices while administering the law.
2. Policy of religious discrimination against Muslims was followed to prevent the reoccurrence of a revolt like 1857 mutiny.
3. Indians were promoted to the higher ranks in army for better communication with lower ranks.

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Select the correct answer using the codes given below:
a) 1 only
b) 2 and 3 only
c) 1 and 2 only
d) 1, 2 and 3

Ans) c
Exp) Option c is the correct answer.
The revolt of 1857 led to far-reaching **changes in the system of administration** and the policies of the British government. The British Parliament, on August 2, **1858, passed an Act** for the Better Government of India. The Act declared Queen Victoria as the sovereign of British India and the administration of the country was assumed by the British Crown and **Company rule was abolished**.
Statement 1 is correct: The **queen's proclamation** announced by Lord Canning promised equal and **impartial protection under law to all Indians**, besides equal opportunities in government services irrespective of race or creed. It was also promised that **old Indian rights, customs and practices** would be given due regard while framing and **administering the law**. Aristocratic classes of England espoused the **complete non-interference** in the traditional structure of Indian society.
Statement 2 is correct: The British government consciously discriminated **against the Muslims**, holding them **responsible for the uprising of 1857**. They also took part in Wahabi Movement. These events made the British **look at Muslims with suspicion** which resulted in indiscriminate treatment towards the Muslims. They started **promoting the Hindus** to inculcate the **divide between Hindus and Muslims** to prevent any such large revolt. Whereas, British started promoting Muslims over Hindus after 1905 (Partition of Bengal).
Statement 3 is *incorrect*: Post 1857, the policy **did not allow Indians** into the officer corps and was strictly adhered to **No Indian** could rise **above the rank of subedar until 1914**. European troops were **stationed in strategic geographic** and military locations. The army's most important branches, such as artillery and, later in the twentieth century, tanks and armoured corps, were **placed entirely in European hands**.
Source: A Brief history of Modern India-Spectrum

Q.17) What was the aim of a limitation law passed by British in 1859?
a) Reservation of certain offices for covenanted civil servants.
b) To check exploitation of ryots by moneylenders.
c) Limiting Powers of English East India Company in India.
d) Delegating legislative powers to the provinces.

Ans) b
Exp) Option b is the correct answer
Statement a is incorrect: The **Indian Civil Service Act, 1861** mentioned that the examination was to be conducted in England in English language, based on classical learning of Greek and Latin and i**t reserved certain offices for covenanted civil Servants.**
Statement b is correct: - **The Limitation Act** was passed by the British in 1859. **It aimed to check the exploitation of ryots by moneylenders and the accumulation of interest over time**. It mandated that the loan agreement signed between moneylenders and ryots would be valid only for a period of three years.
Statement c is incorrect: The **Government of India Act 1858** was enacted to **subsume and transfer of all the powers of the EEIC under British Crown.**
Statement d is incorrect: The Indian Council Act 1861 devolved the **legislative powers to the to the Governments of Bombay and Madras.**
Source: https://ncert.nic.in/textbook.php?lehs3=1-6

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Q.18) Which among the following could be the probable reason for the failure of moderates to widen their democratic base and the scope of their demands?

1. They did not have much political faith in the masses.
2. They worked for limited objectives and concentrated more on building up their organization.
3. They failed to communicate their political ideologies to uneducated and underprivileged sections of society.

Select the correct answer from the code given below:

a) 1 and 3 only
b) 2 and 3 only
c) 1, 2 and 3
d) 3 only

Ans) c

Exp) Option c is the correct Answer.

The early nationalists did a great deal to awaken the national sentiment, even though they could not draw the masses to them and failed to widen their democratic base and the scope of their demands.

Option 1 is correct: The moderate phase of the national movement had a narrow social base, and the masses played a passive role. **This was because the early nationalists lacked political faith in the masses; Moderates felt that there were numerous divisions and subdivisions in Indian society, and the masses were ignorant and had conservative ideas and thoughts.** The Moderates felt that these heterogeneous elements had first to be welded into a nation before they entered the political sphere.

Option 2 is correct: Moderates fought on objectives like expansion of legislative councils, reduction of direct taxes, entry of Indians into civil services. **Due to th type of demands they got patronage from the educated elites, but ordinary masses were unable to relate how these reforms could directly benefit them, since their sufferings emanated from famines and landlords.** On both these issues the moderates seemed to be less vocal and disconnected- since many of them were landed aristocrats and could not consequently take a logical stand on peasant questions.

Option 3 is correct: Moderate group consisted mostly of Western-educated elite and privileged indigenous elite such as the Bhadralok in Bengal, the Chitpavan Brahmans & Parsis in Bombay, the Tamil Brahmans & Aiyangars of Madras. The backward regions and underprivileged groups remained outside their zone of contact and influence, until the entry of Gandhi.

Knowledge Base: The first phase of Congress's existence is known as the moderate phase (1885-1905). During this Congress worked for limited objectives and concentrated more upon building up its organization. The national leaders like Dadabhai Nauroji, P.N. Mehta, D.E. Wacha, W.C. Banerji, S.N. Banerji, Gopal Krishna Gokhale who dominated Congress policies during this time were staunch believers in liberalism and moderate politics and came to be labeled as moderates. The main objective of the Moderates was to achieve self-government within the British Empire. They believed in patience and reconciliation rather than violence and confrontation, thus relying on constitutional and peaceful methods to achieve their aims.

Source: https://ncert.nic.in/textbook/pdf/hess209.pdf
https://www.nios.ac.in/media/documents/SecSocSciCour/English/Lesson-08.pdf

Q.19) Consider the following statements in the context of Indian National Conference.

1. Surendranath Banerjee and Ananda Mohan Bose were the main organizers of Indian National Conference.
2. The First conference was associated with the introduction of the llbert bill.
3. The National Conference merged with the Indian National Congress in 1886.

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Which of the above statement is/are correct?
a) 1 only
b) 2 and 3 only
c) 1 and 3 only
d) 1, 2 and 3

Ans) d

Exp) Option d is the correct Answer.

Indian National Conference refers to a series of conference sessions considered to be the predecessor of the Indian National Congress. Two sessions of the conference were held in 1883 and 1885, and these sessions drew representatives from all major towns.

Statement 1 is correct: Indian National Conference is called the predecessor of the Indian National Congress. Its main organizers were Surendranath Banerjee and Ananda Mohan Bose. The first session of the National Conference was held in Calcutta on December 28 - 30, 1883, and was attended by more than a hundred delegates from other parts of India.

Statement 2 is correct: Introduction of the Criminal Procedure Amendment Bill (1883-84) or Ilbert bill led to the first meeting of the first National Conference at Kolkata on 29 December 1883.

Statement 3 is correct: The second Indian National Union was also held in Kolkata from 25 to 27 December 1885. Along with the Indian Association, the National Mohammadan Association and the British Indian Association were also conveners of this meeting. On its last day, the second National Conference sent a message of goodwill to the Indian National Congress. National Conference merged with the Indian National Congress in December 1886.

Knowledge Base: The founding of the Indian National Congress in 1885 hastened the evolution of responsible Government. At its very first session, Congress passed a resolution asking for constitutional reforms and for the admission of a considerable proportion of elected members to the Legislative Councils and the right to discuss the budget. Delivering his Presidential Address at the first session in Kolkata, W.C. Banerjee described Congress as the National Assembly of India.

The demand for reform and expansion of the Legislative Councils continued to be made by every annual Congress and became more vociferous from year to year. The Congress considered the reform of the Councils at the root of all other reforms. At the same time, Viceroy Lord Dufferin publicly dismissed Congressmen as “a microscopic minority” and said democratic methods of government or the adoption of parliamentary system to India would be a very big jump into the unknown.

Source: https://indianexpress.com/article/india/here-is-a-list-of-past-presidents-of-indian-national-congress-4967084/

https://pib.gov.in/newsite/erelcontent.aspx?relid=161805

Q.20) Consider the following pairs:

Species	***Dominant Regions***
1. Bamboo-dwelling bats	Meghalaya
2. Brow-Antlered Deer	Madhya Pradesh
3. Azooxanthellate corals	Lakshadweep

Which of the pairs given above is/are correct?
a) 1 only
b) 2 and 3 only
c) 3 only
d) 1 and 3 only

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Ans) a

Exp) Option a is the correct answer.

Pair 1 is correct: Recently, Scientists have discovered a new species of bamboo-dwelling bat named Glischropus meghalayanus in Ri Bhoi district of Meghalaya. Bamboo-dwelling bats are a particular kind of bat living in the internodes of bamboo with specialized morphological characteristics that help them to adapt to the life inside a bamboo. **Meghalaya has the highest bat diversity in the country with 67 species,** which is about 51% of the total bat species in the country.

Pair 2 is incorrect: Brow-antlered deer or **Sangai** is a medium-sized deer, with uniquely distinctive antlers, with extremely long brow tine, which form the main beam. The brow-antlered deer is found in **Keibul Lamjao National Park in Manipur.** It is largely seen over the floating biomass, locally called **"phumdi"** in the South Eastern part of Loktak Lake inside the park. **Phumdi is the most important and unique part of Sangani's habitat.** It is the floating mass of entangled vegetation formed by the accumulation of organic debris and biomass with soil.

Pair 3 is incorrect: Scientists have recorded four species of **azooxanthellate corals** for the first time from Indian waters. The four new species of azooxanthellate corals found are: Truncatoflabellum crassum, T. incrustatum, T. Irregular and T. Krasum. These corals were found in the waters of the **Andaman and Nicobar Islands.** They are from the same family Flabellidae. They are non-reef building, solitary corals and have a highly compressed skeletal structure.

Knowledge Base:

1) Azooxanthellate corals are a **group of hard corals.** They do **not contain zooxanthellae** and **derive nourishment not from the sun** but from capturing different forms of planktons.
2) They are deep-sea representatives with the majority of species being reported from depths between 200 meters and 1,000 meters.
3) They are also reported from shallow waters, unlike zooxanthellate corals that are restricted to shallow waters.
4) There are about 570 species of hard corals found in India and almost 90% of them are found in the waters surrounding Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

Source: https://blog.forumias.com/new-species-of-bamboo-dwelling-bat-found-in-meghalaya/ https://www.wwfindia.org/about_wwf/priority_species/threatened_species/brow_antlered_deer/#:~:text=The%20brow%2Dantlered%20deer%20is,confined%20to%2015%E2%80%9320%20km%C2%B2. https://blog.forumias.com/four-new-corals-recorded-from-indian-waters/#:~:text=Azooxanthellate%20corals%20are%20a%20group,200%20meters%20and%201%2C000%20meters.

Q.21) Which one of the following movements has contributed to a split in the Indian National Congress resulting in the emergence of 'moderates' and 'extremists'?

a) Swadeshi Movement
b) Quit India Movement
c) Non-Cooperation Movement
d) Civil Disobedience Movement

Ans) a

Exp) Option a is the correct answer.

The Swadeshi movement was launched in protest of the Government's decision to partition Bengal had been made public in July 1905. **The extremists wanted to extend the Swadeshi and Boycott movements from Bengal to the rest of the country whereas the moderates wanted to confine the movement in Bengal**. Later, there was a tussle between the two groups for the presidentship of the National Congress

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for that year (1906). These events inflamed the differences between the approaches of the two groups. **The split between the two came at the Surat Session of the National Congress in December 1907**.
Source: UPSC CSE 2015

Q.22) Consider the following statements in the context of the Indian National Congress (INC):
1. The First session of INC was organized in Bengal in 1886.
2. Lord Dufferin was the viceroy of India when INC was formed.
3. At the first session of INC, the creation of legislative councils for Sindh and Awadh was demanded.
Which of the above statements is/are correct?
a) 1 and 2 only
b) 2 only
c) 2 and 3 only
d) 1 and 3 only

Ans) c
Exp) Option c is the correct Answer.
In the late 1870s and early 1880s, the solid ground was laid for the establishment of an all-India organization. The final form of this idea was given by the former English civil servant A.O. Hume, who mobilized the leading intellectuals of the time and with their cooperation organized the first session of the Indian National Congress in Bombay in December 1885.
Statement 1 is incorrect: 1st Session of the Indian National Congress took place in Bombay in 1885 under the chairmanship of W.C. Banerjee.
Statement 2 is correct: Lord Dufferin was the Viceroy of India when INC was formed in 1885.
Statement 3 is correct: In the first session that was held in Mumbai (Bombay), there were a few important segments of the demands from Indians that were presented before the British such as the **creation of legislative councils for the North-West Frontier Province (NWFP), Sindh, and Awadh.** The main demands were constitutional and legislative demands.
Source: https://ncert.nic.in/ncerts/l/hess205.pdf
Spectrum by Rajiv ahir

Q.23) Consider the following statements about the press during colonial period:
1. The second half of the 19th century saw a decline of press due to restrictive policies imposed on the press by the colonial rulers.
2. The impact of press was limited to cities and towns only.
Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
a) 1 only
b) 2 only
c) Both 1 and 2
d) Neither 1 nor 2

Ans) d
Exp) Option d is the correct answer.
Statement 1 is incorrect: The second half of the 19th century saw an **unprecedented growth of Indian-owned English and vernacular newspapers**, despite numerous restrictions imposed on the press by the colonial rulers from time to time. In 1877, there were about 169 newspapers published in vernacular languages and their circulation reached the neighbourhood of 1,00,000.

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Statement 2 is incorrect: The newspapers had a wide reach and they stimulated a library movement. Their **impact was not limited to cities and towns; these newspapers reached the remote villages,** where each news item and editorial would be read and discussed thoroughly in the 'local libraries' which would gather around a single newspaper. In this way, these libraries served the purpose of not only political education but also of political participation.
Source: A Brief History of Modern India by Rajiv Ahir (Spectrum) 2019

Q.24) Consider the following associations:
1. Poona Sarvajanik Sabha
2. Indian Liberal Party
3. East India Association
4. Bangabhasha Prakasika Sabha
How many of the above associations were established before the formation of Indian National Congress?
a) Only one association
b) Only two associations
c) Only three associations
d) All four associations

Ans) c
Exp) Option c is the correct answer.
The Indian National Congress (1885) was not the first political organisation in India. However, most of the political associations in the early half of the nineteenth century were dominated by **wealthy and aristocratic elements**. They were local or regional in character. For instance, Landholders Society (1836), British India Society (1839), British India Association (1852) etc.
Statement 1 is correct: The Poona Sarvajanik Sabha was founded in 1870 by Mahadeo Govind Ranade and others, with the object of serving as a bridge between the government and the people
Statement 2 is incorrect: Indian Liberal Party was formed in **1910**, and British intellectuals and British officials were often participating members of its committees. They preferred gradual constitutional reform to revolutionary methods as the means of achieving independence and because they attempted to secure constitutional reform by cooperating with British authority rather than defying it. Their goals and methods were inspired by British Liberalism.
Statement 3 is correct: **The East India Association** was founded by Dadabhai Naoroji in **1866 (association before the emergence of Indian National Congress)**, in collaboration with Indians and retired British officials in London. It **superseded the London Indian Society** and was a platform for discussing matters and ideas about India, and to provide representation for Indians to the Government.
Statement 4 is correct: Raja Ram Mohan Roy was one of the first Indian leaders to start an **agitation for political reforms**. He fought for the freedom of press, trial by jury, separation of executive and judiciary, appointment of Indian to higher offices. **The Bangabhasa Prakasika Sabha** was **formed in 1836** (formed before emergence of Indian National Congress) by Raja Rammohan Roy.
Knowledge Base:
Some Political Associations before Indian National congress:
• The Zamindari Association, also known as the 'Landholders' Society', was founded to safeguard the interests of the landlords. It used the methods of Constitutional agitation for the redressal of grievances.
• The Bengal British India Society was founded in 1843. It collected and disseminated of information relating to the actual condition of the people and to employ such other means of peaceful.
• The Indian League was started in 1875 by Sisir Kumar Ghosh. It stimulated the sense of nationalism amongst the people and of encouraging political education.

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• The Indian Association of Calcutta: It also known as the Indian National Association superseded the Indian League. It was founded in 1876 by Surendranath Banerjea and Ananda Mohan Bose. It aimed to promote the political, intellectual and material advancement of the people.
Source: A Brief History of Modern India by Rajiv Ahir (Spectrum) 2019
List of Political organizations before the establishment of Congress

Q.25) World Trade Organization's Agreement on Fisheries Subsidies (AFS) exclusively prohibits subsidies to which of the following types of fishing?
1. Unregulated fishing
2. Fishing in all eco-sensitive zones
3. Fishing on unregulated high seas
4. Fishing of already over-exploited stocks
Select the correct answer from the code given below:
a) 1, 2 and 4 only
b) 1, 2, 3 and 4
c) 1, 3 and 4 only
d) 2 and 4 only

Ans) c
Exp) Option c is the correct answer.
Agreement on Fisheries Subsidies (AFS) was adopted at the 12th ministerial conference of the World Trade Organisation (WTO). It is a new, first-of-its-kind, sustainability-driven trade agreement. The aim of AFS as echoed by Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 14.6 is **to address harmful fisheries subsidies provided by countries** towards marine fishing and to save the world's fish stocks from further depletion. Fundamentally, AFS prohibits three kinds of subsidies:
1) Illegal, unreported, or unregulated (IUU) fishing. **Hence option 1 is correct.**
2) Fishing of already over-exploited stocks. **Hence option 3 is correct.**
3) Fishing on unregulated high seas **Hence option 4 is correct.**
Option 2 is incorrect: The agreement does not exclusively prohibit the subsidies provided to the fishing in All the eco-sensitive areas.
As part of special and differential treatment (S&DT), developing countries like **India have been given a two-year transition period** for phasing out the first two kinds of subsidies within their Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ).
Source: https://indianexpress.com/article/opinion/columns/the-wto-agreement-on-fisheries-is-flawed-but-significant-7985390/

Q.26) With reference to political developments before formation of Indian National Congress, consider the following statements:
1. The Landholders Society and the Bengal British India Society merged into the British Indian Association in 1851.
2. One of the demands of British Indian Association was separation of executive from the judicial functions.
Which of the statement given above is/are correct?
a) 1 only
b) 2 only
c) Both 1 and 2
d) Neither 1 nor 2

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Ans) c

Exp) Option c is the correct answer.

The **Indian National Congress** was **not the first political organisation** in India. **British Indian association** was one of the political organisations in early 19th century formed before the formation of Indian National congress formed in the 1885**.**

Statement 1 is correct: British Indian Association (1851) was established in Kolkata, India with Radhakanta Deb as its first President. In 1851, both the L**andholders' Society and the Bengal British India Society merged** into the British Indian Association. The Zamindari Association or **Landholders Society** was founded to safeguard the **interests of the landlords**. Whereas, the **East India Association** was organised by Dadabhai Naoroji in 1866 in London to discuss the Indian question and **influence public men in England** to promote Indian welfare.

Statement 2 is correct: The British Indian Association placed a number of demands before the British parliament that included education of Indians, removing monopoly of the East India Trading Company. They sent the petition to British Parliament in demanding, (i) e**stablishment of a separate legislature of a popular character; (ii) separation of executive from judicial functions; (iii) reduction in salaries of higher officers; and (iv) abolition of salt duty, abkari and stamp duties.** They didn't send any petition for increasing the salaries of high rank Indian officers.

Source: A Brief History of Modern India by Rajiv Ahir (Spectrum)

Q.27) Which of the following event(s) influenced the growth of modern nationalism in India?

1. French and Irish Revolutions
2. National Liberation movements of Greece
3. Rise of Nation states in South America

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

a) 1 only
b) 2 only
c) 2 and 3 only
d) 1, 2 and 3

Ans) d

Exp) Option d is the correct answer.

The rise and growth of Indian nationalism has been traditionally explained in terms of Indian response to the stimulus generated by the British Raj through creation of new institutions, new opportunities, resources, etc. But Indian nationalism was also influenced by contemporary Liberation movements of World.

Statement 1 is correct: By the late 19th century, an **incipient Irish nationalism** began and a home rule movement demanded greater Irish say in the country's affairs. Irish nationalism guided Indian nationalism in providing the ways to present their dissent towards British by constitutional means. The **ideals of the French Revolution such as the idea of "liberty, equality, fraternity**" fuelled the French Revolution and other revolutions across Europe, Latin America and Indian independence movement in **India also**.

Statement 2 is correct: National liberation **movements of Greece and Italy** in general and of Ireland in particular deeply influenced the nationalist ranks in India.

Statement 3 is correct: Rise of a number of nations on the ruins of the Spanish and Portuguese empires in South America inspired nationalist leaders towards the idea of freedom from colonial rule, and it guided the early Indian Nationalist to demand self-rule.

Source: A Brief History of Modern India by Rajiv Ahir (Spectrum)

Revisiting India's Bond With Ireland, 100 Years After the Easter Rising (https_thewire.in)

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Q.28) Consider the following statements with reference to legislative measures taken during the colonial period:
1. Ilbert bill proposed to prohibit Indian judges from trying the British offenders in criminal cases.
2. Inland Emigration act disallowed the workers to leave tea garden without permission.
3. Arms Act was enacted to prevent another revolt like Sepoy Mutiny of 1857.
Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
a) 1 and 2 only
b) 2 and 3 only
c) 3 only
d) 2 only

Ans) b
Exp) Option b is the correct answer.
The Pre-Congress associations organised various campaigns before the Indian National Congress appeared on the scene. Some of these campaigns were against Arms Act (1878), against Vernacular Press Act (1878), for right to join volunteer corps, **against plantation labour and against Inland Emigration Act and in the support of Ilbert Bill.**
Statement 1 is *incorrect*: Pre-congress campaign **supported the Ilbert bill** because the **objective** of the bill was to **give power to Indian judges and magistrates to try British offenders in criminal cases at the district level.** Lord Ripon realised that this provision needed to be changed. Whereas, the most **vocal opponents of the bill** were British tea and indigo **plantations owners** in Bengal, led by Griffith Evans. The British press in India spread wild rumours about how Indian judges would abuse their powers.
Statement 2 is correct: As per **Inland Emigration Act of 1859** plantation labourers were **not allowed to leave tea gardens without the permission of owner.** But in reality, such permission was rarely granted to them. The early nationalist association organised various campaigns before the Indian National Congress appeared on the scene. These campaigns include protest against plantation labour and against Inland Emigration Act of 1859.
Statement 3 is correct: In 1878 CE, the British passed the Arms Act, which disallowed Indians from possessing any arms. The British did not want a revolt like the one in 1857 to recur and hence wanted to stop Indians from having rifles and pistols.
Source: A Brief History of Modern India by Rajiv Ahir (Spectrum)

Q.29) Which of the following statements correctly explain the causes of the revolt of 1857?
1. Disintegration of older land revenue systems led to misery of peasantry in India.
2. Enactment of General Service Enlistment Act.
3. The East India Company's policy of aggrandizement caused suspicion among ruling princes in India.
Select the correct answer using the code given below:
a) 1 only
b) 3 only
c) 1 and 3 only
d) 1, 2 and 3

Ans) d
Exp) Option d is the correct answer.
In 1857, **Indian soldiers** rose up **against their British commanders**. They were joined by native rulers and thousands of ordinary people in a struggle that threatened to destroy British colonial power on the Indian

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subcontinent. The **reasons behind** the rebellion stretch back to the **origins of British involvement in Indian affairs.**

Statement 1 is correct: The colonial policies of the East India Company destroyed the traditional economic fabric of the Indian society. **The moneylenders and traders emerged as the new landlords, while the scourge of landless peasantry and rural indebtedness has continued to plague Indian society to this day. The older system of zamindari was forced to disintegrate.**

Statement 2 is correct: **The General Service Enlistment Act passed in the year 1856** contained the provision that mandated soldiers or recruits of the Bengal Army to serve within or outside India when ordered. It meant that they were to send overseas and sea voyages to serve. The Bengal Army mainly consisted of High Castes Hindus like Brahmins who according to their faith believed that they could lose their caste, religion, and faith if they cross the seas. **This leads the sepoys to think that the Company was trying to defame their religion.**

Statement 3 is correct: The policy of aggrandizement of the British East India Company in the British Indian region was included in the Political causes of revolt of 1857. The vows, as well as fake promises of the British East India Company, led the common people to join in a revolt against British rule in India. It contributed towards the revolt of 1857 against British rule in India.

Source: India - The mutiny and great revolt of 1857–59 | Britannica
Why did the Indian Mutiny happen? | National Army Museum (nam.ac.uk)

Q.30) The UNSC 1267 committee deals with which of the following issues?
a) Safe passage of people wanting to leave Afghanistan.
b) Peace and security in the African continent.
c) Overseeing the implementation of sanctions against global terrorists.
d) Non-proliferation of weapons of mass destruction.

Ans) c

Exp) Option c is the correct answer.

The United Nations Security Council (UNSC) 1267 Committee was first set up in 1999, and strengthened by a series of resolutions in the months and years after the September 11, 2001 attacks. It is now known as the **Da'esh and Al Qaeda Sanctions Committee**. The **1267 list of terrorists is a global list, with a UNSC stamp.** The committee comprises **all permanent and non-permanent members of the UNSC.**

The Committee is mandated to:

1) **oversee the implementation of the sanction measures against the individuals or entities mentioned under 1267 list.**
2) designate individuals and entities who meet the listing criteria set out in the relevant resolutions
3) consider and decide upon notifications and requests for exemptions from the sanctions measures
4) consider and decide upon requests to remove a name from the ISIL (Da'esh) & Al-Qaida Sanctions List
5) conduct periodic and specialized reviews of the entries on the ISIL (Da'esh) & Al-Qaida Sanctions List
6) examine the reports presented by the Monitoring Team
7) report annually to the Security Council on the implementation of the sanctions measures

Source: https://www.un.org/securitycouncil/sanctions/1267#work_and_mandate
https://indianexpress.com/article/explained/pakistan-terror-india-unsc-6582170/

Q.31) During Indian freedom struggle, the National Social Conference was formed. What was the reason for its formation?
a) Different social reform groups or organizations of Bengal region united to form a single body to discuss the issues of larger interest and to prepare appropriate petitions/representations to the government

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b) Indian National Congress did not want to include social reforms in its deliberations and decided to form a separate body for such a purpose
c) Behramji Malabari and M. G. Ranade decided to bring together all the social reform groups of the country under one organization
d) None of the statements (a), (b) and (c) given above is correct in this context

Ans) b
Exp) Option b is the correct answer.
National Social Conference was formed in 1887 by Mahadev Govind Ranade.
Indian National Congress did not want to include social reforms in its deliberations and decided to form a separate body for such a purpose. The Conference advocated inter-caste marriages and opposed kulinism and polygamy.
Source: UPCS CSE 2012

Q.32) Which of the following factors contributed to the development of modern nationalism in India?
1. Development of theories propounding Indo-Aryans were descended from the same ancestors as of British.
2. Introduction of English system of education in India.
3. Codification of Civil and Criminal laws across the country
Select the correct answer from the code given below:
a) 1 only
b) 1 and 2 only
c) 2 and 3 only
d) 1, 2 and 3

Ans) d
Exp) Option d is the correct answer.
Indian nationalism grew partly as a **result of colonial policies** and partly as a **reaction to colonial policies**. For example, worldwide upsurge of the concepts of nationalism and right of self-determination initiated by the **French Revolution and Indian Renaissance**.
Statement 1 is correct: The **historical researches** by European and Indian scholars created an entirely **new picture of India's past**. The theory put forward by European scholars, that the **Indo-Aryans belonged to the same ethnic group from which other nations of Europe had evolved**, gave a psychological boost to the educated Indians. The **self-respect and confidence** so gained helped the nationalists to demolish colonial myths that India had a long history of servility to foreign rulers and thus led to development of modern nationalism in the 19th century India .
Statement 2 is correct: The English system of education had been conceived by the rulers in the self-interest of efficient administration, but it gave a new direction to Indian political thinking. **The English language helped nationalist leaders from different linguistic regions to communicate with each other**. The educated Indians (lawyers, doctors, etc.) often visited England for higher education. There they saw the **working of modern political institutions** in a free country and compared that system with the Indian situation where even basic **rights were denied to the citizens**. It was this section which provided **leadership to the Indian political associations**.
Statement 3 is correct: A professional civil service, a unified judiciary, and codified civil and criminal laws across the country added a **new dimension of political unity** to the previously unbroken cultural unity that had existed in India for centuries. According to nationalists, the process of unification had two effects: the economic fate of people from different regions became intertwined and this was significant for the

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exchange of political ideas, as well as for mobilizing and organizing public opinion on political and economic issues. Thus, it led to development of modern nationalism in the 19th century India.
Knowledge Base:
Some factors led in growth of Modern Nationalism:
• Understanding of Contradictions in Indian and Colonial Interests
• Political, Administrative and Economic Unification of the Country
• Progressive Character of Socio-religious Reform Movements
• Impact of Contemporary Movements in the World
• Reactionary Policies and Racial Arrogance of Rulers
Source: A Brief History of Modern India by Rajiv Ahir (Spectrum)

Q.33) Which of the following correctly explains the character of socio-religious reforms in the 19th century?
1. Rejecting religious superstitions
2. Promotion of women education
3. Abolition of caste system
4. Promotion of polytheism
Select the correct answer using the code given below:
a) 1 and 2 only
b) 2 and 4 only
c) 1, 2 and 3 only
d) 1, 2, 3 and 4 only

Ans) c
Exp) Option c is the correct answer.
The **19th Century Socio-Religious Reform Movement** eradicated some of the worst evils of Indian society. The factors such as growth of nationalist sentiments, emergence of new economic forces, spread of education, impact of modern Western ideas and culture and increased awareness of the world strengthened the resolve to reform the socio-economic landscape in India.
Statement 1 is correct: Indian society in the nineteenth century was caught in a vicious web created by **religious superstitions and social obscurantism**. Hinduism had become steeped in magic and superstition. The priests exercised an overwhelming and, indeed, unhealthy influence on the minds of the people. For instance,
Statement 2 is correct: Women were generally accorded **a low status** and were considered to be **inferior adjuncts to men**, with no identity of their own. They enjoyed no scope of giving expression to their talents as they were suppressed by practices such as purdah, early marriage, ban on widow-marriage, sati, etc. Hence, **Socio-religious movement started focusing the women education**. For instance, I**shwar Chandra Vidyasagar,** the principal of Sanskrit College, advocated for the widow remarriage and mainly with his efforts the Hindu Widows' Remarriage Act, 1856, was passed.
Statement 3 is correct: Caste system hierarchically ordained on the **basis of ritual status**. At the bottom of the ladder came the untouchables or scheduled castes, as they came to be called later. The untouchables suffered from numerous and **severe disabilities and restrictions**. Above all, the **humiliation of untouchability** so much a part of the caste system militated against human dignity. **Hence, the Arya Samaj** while crusading **against the disintegration of Hindu society** into myriad sub-castes, aimed at reconstructing it on the original four-fold division.
Statement 4 is incorrect: Socio-religious reformers worked against the polytheism and promoted monotheism because **idolatry and polytheism** helped to **reinforce Priests position**, and their monopoly of scriptural knowledge imparted a deceptive character to all religious systems. There was nothing that

religious ideology could not persuade people to do. For example. **Raja Ram Mohan Roy** (1772 – 1833), the movement fought **against idol worship, polytheism.**
Source: A brief history of modern India- spectrum

Q.34) Who among the following established the Bharat Stree Mahamandal in 1910?
a) Sarala Devi Chaudhurani
b) Kamaladevi Chattopadhyay
c) Savitribai Phule
d) Annie Besant

Ans) a
Exp) Option a is the correct answer.
Bharat Stree Mahamandal was a women's organization in India founded by Sarala Devi Chaudhurani in Allahabad in 1910. One of the primary goals of the organization was to promote female education, which at that time was not well developed. The organization opened several offices in Lahore (then part of undivided India), Allahabad, Delhi, Karachi, Amritsar, Hyderabad, Kanpur, Bankura, Hazaribagh, Midnapur and Kolkata (formerly Calcutta) to improve the situation of women all over India.
Source: A Brief History of Modern India by Rajiv Ahir (Spectrum)

Q.35) Which of the following political parties can be considered as the Registered Unrecognized Political Parties (RUPPs):
1. The newly registered political parties.
2. The political parties which have not secured enough percentage of votes in assembly or general elections to become a national party.
3. The political parties which have never contested an election since being registered with the election commission.
Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
a) 1 and 2 only
b) 2 only
c) 1 and 3 only
d) 1, 2 and 3

Ans) c
Exp) Option c is the correct answer.
If a party satisfies any one of the below-mentioned criteria, then they are called Registered Unrecognized Political Parties. The conditions are:
1) If the political party is newly registered. **(Statement 1 is correct)**
2) If the political parties have not secured enough percentage of votes in Assembly or General Elections to become a state party **(and not a national party).** (**Statement 2 is incorrect)**
3) Political Parties that **never contested in elections since they got registered** with the Election Commission. **(Statement 3 is correct)**

Knowledge base: These parties don't enjoy all the benefits extended to the recognized parties such as **reserving a separate symbol for the party,** subsidized land for party office etc.
Source: https://blog.forumias.com/registered-unrecognised-political-parties-are-not-transparent-adr-report/
https://economictimes.indiatimes.com/news/politics-and-nation/registered-unrecognised-political-parties-increased-two-fold-from-2010-to-2019-adr/articleshow/80707642.cms

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Q.36) Who among the following were the Moderate leaders of the Indian National Congress?
1. Gopal Krishna Gokhale
2. Pherozshah Mehta
3. Ashwini Kumar Dutt
4. Aurobindo Ghosh
5. V.O Chidambaram Pillai
Select the correct answer using the code given below:
a) 1 and 2 only
b) 2 and 3 only
c) 3, 4 and 5 only
d) 1, 2 and 5 only

Ans) a
Exp) Option a is the correct answer.
The **Moderate leaders of the Indian National Congress believed** that the British basically wanted to be just to the Indians but were not aware of the real conditions. They believed in persuading the British Government and British public opinion to introduce reforms in India on the lines laid out by the nationalists. They used the method of 'prayer and petition' and if that failed, they resorted to constitutional agitation.
Statement 1 is correct: Gopal Krishna Gokhale was associated with the Moderate Group of Indian National Congress (joined in 1889). He became president of INC in 1905 in Banaras session. Gokhale worked towards social empowerment, expansion of education, struggle for freedom in India for three decades and rejected the use of reactionary or revolutionary ways.
Statement 2 is correct: Pherozeshah Mehta was dubbed "Lion of Bombay." Mehta is widely regarded as one of the founders of the Indian National Congress and a leader of the moderate faction in Indian nationalism. He was elected president of the Indian National Congress in 1890. He founded the Bombay Chronicle, an English weekly newspaper, in 1910. For his legal services, he was knighted by the British.
Statement 3 is incorrect: **Ashwini Kumar Dutta** was **extremist leader**. The Partition of Bengal drew him to the Swadeshi movement. He established the Swadesh Bandhab Samiti in order to encourage the consumption of native products and boycott European goods and powerful means of mass mobilisation.
Statement 4 is incorrect: Aurobindo gosh was an **extremist nationalists'** leader. He urged the moderate nationalists to rely on the character and capacities of the Indian people. He advocated a more militant approach to political work. Aurobindo Ghosh wanted the Swadeshi movement to be taken outside Bengal to other parts of the country. Aurobindo meant complete independence from foreign rule. He was imprisoned in 1908 (Alipore Bomb case).
Statement 5 is incorrect: V.O. Chidambaram Pillai was an **extremist's leader** who formed the Swadeshi Sangam in Tamil Nadu, which inspired the local masses. It generated political consciousness among the masses through magic lantern lectures, swadeshi songs, providing physical and moral training to their members, social work during famines and epidemics, organisation of schools, training in swadeshi crafts and arbitration courts.
Source: A Brief History of Modern India by Rajiv Ahir (Spectrum)
Chap 11a.pmd (ncert.nic.in)

Q.37) Consider the following statements regarding the various Presidents of the Indian National Congress (INC):
1. In 1890, Kadambini Ganguly became the first woman Congress President.
2. A. O. Hume became the first non-Indian origin President of the Indian National Congress (INC).
3. It was a rule to make the leader from the host province as the President of the session of Indian National Congress.

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Which of the statements given above is/are **incorrect**?
a) 1 only
b) 1 and 3 only
c) 3 only
d) 1, 2 and 3

Ans) d
Exp) Option d is the correct answer.
The first session of the Indian National Congress was attended by 72 delegates and presided over by Womesh Chandra Bonnerjee. Hereafter, the Congress met every year in December, in a different part of the country each time.
Statement 1 is *incorrect*: In **1890, Kadambini Ganguly, the first woman graduate of Calcutta University**, addressed the Congress session, which symbolized the commitment of the freedom struggle to give the women of India their due status in national life. **She was not the President of INC**. (**The first woman president of the Indian National Congress was Annie Besant in 1917.)**
Statement 2 is *incorrect*: **The first non-Indian President of INC was George Yule in 1888. William Wedderburn was the second non-Indian origin president in the year 1889**. He was also the President for the year 1910.
Statement 3 is *incorrect*: The congress made the rule that **when a session is organized in a province, the person from the same province could not become the president of Indian National Congress.**
Knowledge Base: some of the other important Presidents of INC were as follows: Syed Badruddin Tyabji, P. Ananda Charlu, N.G. Chandavarkar, Dinshaw E. Wacha, Rahimtulla Sayani, C. Sankaran Nair, etc. Some of the Non-Indian presidents of INC are George Yule, William Wedderburn, Alfred Webb, Henry Cotton and Annie Beasant.
Source: Pg 247, ch 11and Pg 274, ch 1 and appendices of Spectrum

Q.38) Consider the following statements regarding the reforms in legislature, as demanded by the moderates:
1. Separation of the judiciary from the executive.
2. Reduction of land revenue and protection of peasants from unjust landlords.
3. Freedom of speech and expression and freedom to form associations.
4. Greater opportunities for Indians in higher posts by holding the ICS examination in India only.
Which of the statements given above are correct?
a) 1, 2 and 3 only
b) 1 and 2 only
c) 2 and 3 only
d) 1, 3 and 4 only

Ans) a
Exp) Option a is the correct answer.
The Moderates had faith in the British justice and goodwill. They were called moderates because they adopted peaceful and constitutional means to achieve their demands. Their aim was to attain political rights and self-government stage by stage.
Statement 1, 2 and 3 are Correct: The major demands by the moderates were as follows:
• Expansion and reform of legislative councils.
• Separation of the judiciary from the executive.
• More powers for the local bodies.
• Reduction of land revenue and protection of peasants from unjust landlords.

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• Abolition of salt tax and sugar duty.
• Reduction of spending on army.
• Freedom of speech and expression and freedom to form associations.

Statement 4 is Incorrect: Earlier the ICS examination was held in England only. Therefore, the moderates demanded:

• Greater opportunities for Indians in higher posts by holding the ICS examination simultaneously in England and in India.

Source: ch 14, 12th History TN.

Q.39) Which of the following are the provisions of Indian Councils Act, 1892?

1. The Budget could be discussed and be voted upon.
2. The Supplementary question could be asked, and the answers to any question be discussed.
3. The non-officials were to have the majority in the Imperial legislative council.

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

a) 1 and 2 only
b) 1 only
c) 1, 2 and 3
d) None of the above

Ans) d

Exp) Option d is the correct answer.

The Indian Councils Act of 1892 was the first achievement of the Indian National Congress. It had increased the number of "additional members" in the Central Legislative Council.

Statement 1 is Incorrect: **Budget could be discussed but the budget could not be voted upon,** nor could any amendments be made to it.

Statement 2 is Incorrect: Questions could be asked. But the **supplementary questions could not be asked,** nor could answers to any question be discussed.

Statement 3 is Incorrect: The **officials retained their majority in the council,** thus making the non-official voice ineffective. The 'reformed' Imperial Legislative Council met, during its tenure till 1909, on an average for only thirteen days in a year, and the number of unofficial Indian members present was only five out of twenty-four.

Knowledge Base: Other features of India Councils Act 1892:

• The number of additional members in Imperial Legislative Councils and the Provincial Legislative Councils was raised.
• In Imperial Legislative Council, now the governor-general could have ten to sixteen non-officials.
• The non-official members of the Indian legislative council were to be nominated by the Bengal Chamber of Commerce and provincial legislative councils.
• The members could be recommended by universities, municipalities, zamindars and chambers of commerce. So, the principle of representation was introduced.

Source: Pg. 136, ch 1, 12th History TN, and Pg. 508, ch 26, Spectrum

Q.40) With reference to the Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS) 2020-21, consider the following statements:

1. Labour Force Participation Rate of both male and female is steadily increasing since 2017.
2. The rate of unemployment is much higher in Rural areas than in Urban areas for 2020-21.
3. The PLFS survey is released by Chief Economic Advisor annually.

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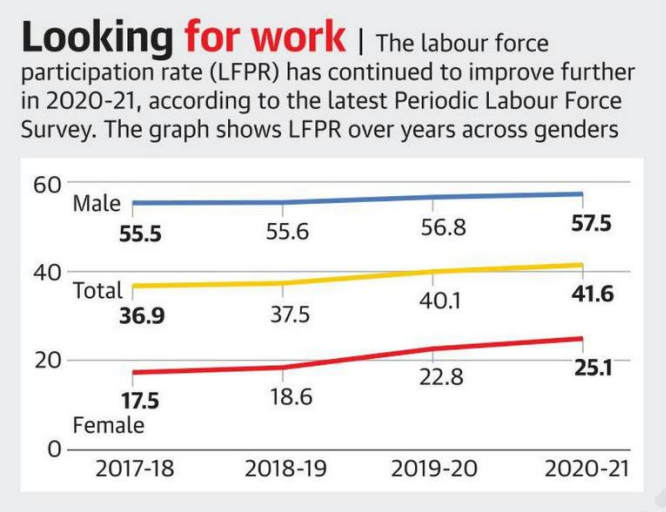
Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
a) 2 only
b) 1 only
c) 1 and 3 only
d) 2 and 3 only

Ans) b
Exp) Option b is the correct answer.
Considering the importance of the availability of labour force data at more frequent time intervals, the **National statistical Office (NSO)** launched the Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS) in April 2017.
The objective of PLFS is primarily twofold:
1.To estimate the key employment and unemployment indicators (viz. **Worker Population Ratio, Labour Force Participation Rate, Unemployment Rate**) in the short time interval of three months for the urban areas only in the **CWS.**
2.To **estimate employment and unemployment indicators** in both usual Status and CWS in both rural and urban areas annually.
Statement 1 is correct: From the below image it can be concluded that the LFPR has been continuously increasing since 2017-18.



Statement 2 is incorrect: According to the survey the rural areas recorded an unemployment rate of 3.3% and urban areas recorded an unemployment rate of 6.7% for the given period of time.
Statement 3 is incorrect: National statistical Office (NSO) ((and not Chief Economic Advisor) launched the Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS) in April 2017.
Source: https://pib.gov.in/PressReleaseIframePage.aspx?PRID=1833855
https://blog.forumias.com/periodic-labour-force-surveyplfs-annual-report-2/#:~:text=What%20are%20the%20key%20findings%20of%20the%20survey%3F,-Source%3A%20The%20Hindu&text=Unemployment%20Rate%3A%20The%20unemployment%20rate,the%20country%20in%202020%2D21.

Q.41) Which among the following events happened earliest?
a) Swami Dayanand established Arya Samaj.
b) Dinabandhu Mitra wrote Neel Darpan.
c) Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay wrote Anandmath.
d) Satyendranath Tagore became the first Indian to succeed in the Indian Civil Services Examination.

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Ans) b

Exp) Option b is the correct answer

1) Dinabandhu Mitra wrote Neeldarpan - 1858-59 (During the Indigo Revolt)
2) Satyendranath Tagore became the first Indian to succeed in the Indian Civil Services Examination – 1863 (Surendranath Banerjee, Subash Chandra Bose also cleared ICS in later years)
3) Swami Dayanand established Arya Samaj - 1875
4) Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay wrote Anandmath – 1882.

Source: UPSC CSE 2018

Q.42) The following items consist of two statements one labeled as 'Assertion(A)' and the other labeled as 'Reason(R):

Assertion(A): Moderates supported the aggressive foreign policy adopted by the Britishers in India's neighborhood.

Reason(R): The Britisher, took many measures to make the neighboring states as the buffer state and avoided their annexation.

Which of the options given below is correct?

a) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.
b) Both A and R are true, and R is not the correct explanation of A
c) A is false but R is true
d) Both A and R are false.

Ans) d

Exp) Option d is the correct answer.

The Moderate leaders believed that political connections with Britain were in India's interest at that stage of history and that the time was not ripe for a direct challenge to the British rule. Therefore, it was considered to be appropriate to try and transform the colonial rule to be as close to a national rule as possible.

Both Assertion (A) and the Reason(R) are Incorrect: The moderates undertook many initiatives to reform the government policies. Th**e Moderates, criticized the aggressive foreign policy which resulted in annexation of Burma, attack on Afghanistan** a**nd suppression of tribals in the North-West**—all costing heavily for the Indian treasury. They also demanded for the better treatment for Indian labour in other British colonies, where they faced oppression and racial discrimination.

Source: Pg 253, ch 11 of Spectrum

Q.43) The early nationalists represented the most progressive forces of the time. Still, they were criticized for their weaknesses. In this context, consider the following statements.

1. The early nationalists had total faith in the British sense of justice and fair play.
2. They confined their political activities to the educated classes only.
3. The early nationalists failed to make conscious efforts to remove minority fears.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

a) 1 and 3 only
b) 2 only
c) 1 and 2 only
d) 2 and 3 only

Ans) c

Exp) Option c is the correct answer.

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Statement 1 is correct: The early nationalists political activity involved constitutional agitation within the confines of law and showed slow but orderly political progress. **The early nationalists had total faith in the British sense of justice and fair play**. They were loyal to the British. They looked to England for inspiration and guidance. The leaders believed that political connections with Britain were in India's interest

Statement 2 is Correct: The Moderates used petitions, resolutions, meetings, leaflets and pamphlets, memorandum and delegations to present their demands. **They confined their political activities to the educated classes only.** Their aim was to attain political rights and self-government stage by stage

Statement 3 is *Incorrect*: The early nationalists made conscious efforts to remove minority fears. Dadabhai Naoroji, presiding over the second Congress session (1886), declared the intentions of the **Congress not to raise socio-religious questions in its forums**. In 1889 the Congress decided **not to take up any issue opposed by the Muslims.**

Knowledge Base: The national leaders like Dadabhai Naoroji, Pherozshah Mehta, D.E. Wacha, W.C. Banerjee, S.N. Banerjee who dominated the Congress policies during the early period (1885-1905) were staunch believers in 'liberalism' and 'moderate' politics They popularized the ideas of democracy, civil liberties and representative institutions. The early nationalists demanded reduction in land revenue, abolition of salt tax, improvement in working conditions of plantation labour**, reduction in military expenditur**e, and encouragement to modern industry through tariff protection and direct government aid.

Source: ch 14, 12th History TN, ch 11 spectrum.

Q.44) With reference to the British Committee of Indian National Congress, consider the following statements:

1. It was established to acquaint the British government in London with Indian issues.
2. Its headquarters was located in London.
3. It published magazine named "Voice of India" to propagate its views.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

a) 1 and 2 only
b) 2 and 3 only
c) 1 and 3 only
d) 1, 2 and 3

Ans) a

Exp) Option a is the correct answer.

A British committee of the Indian National Congress was established in 1889 which published a magazine named "INDIA".

Statement 1 is correct: Its main objective was to **acquaint the British government in London** with the **reality of Indian issues** and **misgovernance** in India. A section of Indians believed in the moral uprightness of the British, and they believed that if they revealed the true state of affairs to the British government to which the Government of India was responsible, then the situation in India would improve.

Statement 2 is correct: It was founded as a **branch** of the **Indian National Congress in Britain**, closer to the main British Government, which was its target. So, it **headquarters** was located in **London** itself.

Statement 3 is incorrect: It had a magazine called "**INDIA"** as its organ **(not Voice of India** which was published by **Dadabhai Naoroji)** in order to spread its message.

Knowledge Base: It was founded in 1889.

Source: History of Modern India by Spectrum, Ch-10

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Q.45) With reference to the Green Hydrogen and India's Green Hydrogen Policy, consider the following statements:
1. Green hydrogen is produced by electrolysis of water using renewable energy.
2. Development of Green Hydrogen will have a profound impact on Oil refining, fertilizers and steel sectors.
3. The Policy has set a target to produce 500 million tonnes of Green Hydrogen every year by 2030.
Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
a) 1 and 2 only
b) 1 only
c) 2 and 3 only
d) 1 ,2 and 3

Ans) a
Exp) Option a is the correct answer.
The National Hydrogen Mission was launched on India's 75th Independence Day (i.e., 15th August, 2021) to aid the government in meeting its climate targets and making India a green hydrogen hub.
Statement 1 is correct: The green hydrogen is hydrogen gas produced through electrolysis of water – an energy intensive process for splitting water into hydrogen and oxygen– using renewable power to achieve this. It is the clean hydrogen generated by **using renewable energy such as solar and wind energy** instead of fossil fuels. The electricity produced through solar/wind energy is used to **undertake electrolysis of water (in electrolysers) to produce hydrogen.** The carbon footprint of green hydrogen is negligible compared to other methods of production.
Statement 2 is correct: The Policy is likely going to make it more economical for key users of hydrogen and ammonia such as the oil refining, fertiliser and steel sectors to produce green hydrogen for their own use. These sectors currently use grey hydrogen or grey ammonia produced using natural gas or naphtha.
Statement 3 is incorrect: The policy has set a target of 5 million tonnes **(not 500 million tonnes)** per annum (MTPA) of Green Hydrogen production by 2030.
Source:
https://pib.gov.in/PressReleasePage.aspx?PRID=1799067#:~:text=Hydrogen%20and%20Ammonia%20are%20envisaged,energy%20security%20of%20the%20nation.
https://blog.forumias.com/green-hydrogen-policy/#:~:text=The%20Green%20Hydrogen%20Policy%20defines,and%20ammonia%20produced%20from%20biomass'.

Q.46) With reference to 'London India society', which of the following statements is/are correct?
1. This organization was established by Madam Bhikhaji Cama.
2. It worked towards presenting the correct information about India to the British public.
3. London Indian Society was later superseded by East India Association
Select the correct answer using the code given below:
a) 1 only
b) 1 and 3 only
c) 2 only
d) 2 and 3 only

Ans) d
Exp) Option d is the correct answer.

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The London Indian Society was organised in 1866 in London to discuss the Indian question and influence public in England to promote Indian welfare. Later, branches of the association were started in prominent Indian cities.

Statement 1 is incorrect: In 19th century, many Indian students needed to go to England to qualify for the bar or the Covenanted Civil Service. Four such students viz. Pherozeshah Mehta, Badruddin Tyabji, W. C. Banerjee and Manmohan Ghose had established the **London Indian Society** in 1865 after taking inspirations from **Dadabhai Naoroji (Not by madam Bhikhaji Cama)**. The London Indian Society was thus the first Indian organization to cross the border and to be formed abroad.

Statement 2 is correct: The key activities and objective of the London Indian Society were to ventilate the Indian political, social and literary subjects. It also worked towards presenting the **correct information about India** to the British public and voice Indian grievances **in British press**.

Statement 3 is correct: On October 1, 1866, the **London Indian Society** was superseded by **East India Association.** Its stated objective was to advocate for and **promote public interests and welfare** of Indians. **Whereas, Indian National Association** superseded the **Indian League** and was founded in 1876 by younger nationalists of Bengal led by Surendra Nath Banerjee and Ananda Mohan Bose.

Source: A Brief History of Modern India by Rajiv Ahir (Spectrum)
Chap 9.pmd (ncert.nic.in)

Q.47) Consider the following pairs with reference to leaders of the revolt of 1857 and their location:

Leaders	**-**	***Location***
1. Khan Bahadur	-	Faizabad
2. Nana Saheb	-	Kanpur
3. Maulvi Ahmadullah	-	Bareilly
4. Kunwar Singh	-	Meerut

How many of the above pairs are correctly matched?

a) Only one pair
b) Only two pairs
c) Only three pairs
d) All the four pairs

Ans) a

Exp) Option a is correct.

Pair 1 is incorrectly matched: Khan Bahadur, a descendant of the former ruler of Rohilkhand, was placed **in command in Bareilly (not Faizabad).** He organized an **army of 40,000 soldiers** and offered stiff resistance to the British.

Pair 2 is correctly matched: Nana Saheb, the adopted son of the last peshwa, Baji Rao II was in **commander in charge of Kanpur**. He was **banished from Poona**, and was living near Kanpur. Nana Saheb **expelled the English from Kanpur**, **proclaimed himself the peshwa, acknowledged Bahadur Shah as the Emperor of India**, and declared himself to be his governor.

Pair 3 is incorrectly matched: Maulvi Ahmadullah led charge **in Faizabad (not Bareilly)**. He was a **native of Madras** and had moved to Faizabad in the north where he fought a stiff battle against the British troops. He emerged as **one of the revolt's acknowledged leaders** once it broke out in Awadh in May 1857.

Pair 4 is incorrectly matched: Kunwar Singh, the zamindar of Jagdishpur, led the revolt in **Bihar (and not Meerut).** He was an old man in his 70s, he nursed a grudge against the B**ritish who had deprived him of his estates.** He unhesitatingly **joined the sepoys** when they reached Arrah from Dinapore (Danapur).

Source: A Brief History Of Modern India by Rajiv Ahir (Spectrum) Page no. 181-182

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Q.48) In context of modern history of India, which of the following principles/ teachings are associated with the Arya Samaj Movement?
1. It envisaged a classless and casteless society.
2. It believed in the infallibility of the Vedas.
3. It promoted the belief on one universal God.
4. It believed that salvation can be achieved through worship of God.
Select the correct answer using the code given below:
a) 1 and 2 only
b) 1, 2 and 3 only
c) 2, 3 and 4 only
d) 1, 2, 3 and 4

Ans) d
Exp) Option d is the correct answer.
Dayanand Saraswati was an Indian philosopher, a self-taught man and a social leader. He founded the Arya Samaj - a reform movement of Vedic dharma. He was the first to give the call for Swaraj as "India for Indian" in 1876. The first Arya Samaj unit was formally set up by him at Mumbai (then Bombay) in 1875 and later the headquarters of the Samaj were established at Lahore.
Option 1 is correct: Arya Samaj worked to further **female education and inter-caste marriage.**
Dayanand Saraswati vision of India included a **classless and casteless society,** a united India (religiously, socially and nationally), an India free from foreign rule and the Aryan religion being the common religion of all.
Option 2 is correct: The primary mission of the Arya Samaj is to eradicate Ignorance (Agyan), Indigence or Poverty (Abhav) and Injustice (Anayay) from this earth. **It believed in the infallibility of the Vedas.** The four Vedas, Rig-Veda, Yajur Veda, Sam Veda and Atharva Veda, are the Source of Guidance.
Option 3 is correct: Arya Samaj believes in One God, known by the name of "Om", who is source of all Intelligence and Bliss, Merciful and Just. **It believed that all the different names are but different aspects of the one universal God, thereby promoting Monotheism**. The objective of Arya Samaj is to promote physical, and social well-being for everyone.
Option 4 is correct: According to Arya Samaj, One can attain **salvation through the worship of God.**
Knowledge Base:
Swami Dayanand's contribution to the Education System:
(a) Introduced a complete overhaul of the education system and is often considered as one of the visionaries of modern India.
(b) The DAV (Dayanand Anglo Vedic) schools came into existence in 1886 to realize the vision of Swami Dayanand Saraswati.
Source: Spectrum Modern India 2019-20 Edition

Q.49) What were points of contestation between 'Moderates' and 'Extremists' during Indian freedom struggle?
1. Unlike Moderates, Extremists wanted greater autonomy under the nominal rule of the British crown.
2. Moderates mainly had educated middle class as their support base, whereas zamindars were the major support base of extremists.
Select the correct answer using the code given below:
a) 1 only
b) 2 only
c) Both 1 and 2
d) Neither 1 nor 2

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Ans) d

Exp) Option d is the correct answer.

The Surat session (1907) of the Indian National Congress saw the **splitting of the party** into two different factions; Moderates and Extremists. Although Extremists and Moderates **shared the common goal** the idea of an independent India, but they approached the same matter **with entirely different way**.

Statement 1 is incorrect: The **moderates** aimed at administrative and constitutional reforms and wanted more Indians in the administration, **wanted greater autonomy under the nominal rule** of the British crown, not to an end of British rule. **Whereas, the extremists** aim of **getting Swaraj** or self-rule. They **demanded to completely expel British rule from India**. They were active from 1905 to 1920.

Statement 2 is incorrect: The moderates found their support base in the Zamindars and the upper-middle-class. Whereas, extremists found their support bases among the educated middle-class and lower classes.

Knowledge Base:

Some differences between Moderates and Extremists:

• Moderates had their support base in Zamindars and Upper middle classes in the town. Whereas, the Extremists found their support base in the educated middle and lower middle classes in the town.

• Moderates were economic Critique of British Imperialism and Campaign for General administrative Reforms and defence of Civil Rights. Whereas, Extremists demanded Swaraj and contributed to mass movement, spread of national education, upliftment of downtrodden, Nationalism, support to revolutionary movements, rise of communalism, encouraged co-operative organisation.

• A.O. Hume. W.C. Banerjee. Surendra Nath Banerjee, Dadabhai Naoroji, Feroze Shah Mehta. Gopalakrishna Gokhale were some of the leaders of the moderates. Whereas, Lala Lajpat Rai, Lokmanya Bal Gangadhar Tilak. Bipin Chandra Pal, Aurobindo Ghosem Rajnarayan Bose were leaders of the extremists.

Source: Chap 11a.pmd (ncert.nic.in)

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Q.50) Which of the following is the main aim of the Amrit Sarovar Mission?

a) Development and rejuvenation of about 50,000 water bodies across the country.

b) Development of solid waste management infrastructure in tier-1 cities.

c) Improve ground water quality and availability in over-exploited areas.

d) Harnessing the hydroelectricity potential of the Himalayan Rivers.

Ans) a

Exp) Option a is the correct answer.

'Mission Amrit Sarovar' was launched in 2022 as a part of the Azadi Ka Amrit Mahotsav.

Option a is correct: The Amrit Sarovar Mission (water conservation mission) aims at developing and **rejuvenating 75 water bodies in each district in all States.** At least 50,000 water bodies are expected to be rejuvenated across the country during the nationwide programme that would culminate on August 15, 2023.

Bhaskaracharya National Institute for Space Application and Geo-informatics (BISAG-N) has been engaged as technical partner for the Mission.

The Mission works through the States and Districts, through refocusing of various schemes such as **Mahatma Gandhi NREGS, XV Finance Commission Grants, PMKSY sub schemes such as Watershed Development Component,** Har Khet Ko Pani besides States' own schemes.

Source: https://www.thehindu.com/news/national/soil-excavated-from-water-bodies-to-be-used-for-railway-highways-projects/article65536872.ece

https://pib.gov.in/PressReleasePage.aspx?PRID=1824518

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